

GELYUTA, Yevgeniy Zakharovich, prepod.; NURMUKHAMEDOV, Yunus
Kaderbayevich, prepod. Prinimal uchastiye KOVALEV, I.A.,
dets.; RODIONOV, L.Ye., dets.

[Mining engineering] Gornoe delo. Moskva, Nedra, 1965.
590 p. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaachnyy politekhnicheskiiy institut.

NUROK, Grigoriy Arkadyevich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk. Prinsip-
nizatsionnyy uchastiyet: TRACHIN, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; KUTEP-
K.G., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; TROITSKIY, B.A., kand.
tekhn. nauk; MUCHNIK, V.S., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk,
retsenzent; NEVOZHNIY, M.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk,
retsenzent; IVANOV, A.Ye., otv. red.; KURMURAMEDOVA, V.F.,
red.; KHOLIN, N.B., prof., red.

[Technology and planning of the hydraulic mechanization of
mining operations] Tekhnologiya i proyektirovaniye gidromekha-
nizatsii gornykh rabot. Moscow, Izdat. Mash. 1978 p.
(MIRA 18:5)

AUTHORS: Shigorin, D. N., Shcheglova, N. A., SOV/20-120-6-21/59
Nurmukhametov, R. N., Dokunikhin, N. S.

TITLE: The Effects of the Position and of the Nature of the Sub-
stituent on the Fluorescence Spectra of Anthraquinone Deriv-
atives in Frozen Solutions (Vliyaniye polozheniya i prirody
zamestitelya na spektry fluorestsentsii proizvodnykh antra-
khinona v zamorozhennykh rastvorakh)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 120, Nr 6,
pp. 1242 - 1245 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: First a survey of previous papers and of the present state
of the problem under review is given. This is a study of the
fluorescence of much diluted solutions ($C = 10^{-4}$ to 10^{-5} mol/l)
of anthraquinone and of its derivatives at 77°K. n -heptane,
n -hexane and n -octane served as a solvent. The spectra were
excites by a group of mercury lines. A fine structure of the
oscillations was found in the fluorescence spectra of anthra-
quinone, of its β -derivatives (β -Cl-anthraquinone, β -methyl
anthraquinone, β -amino anthraquinone) and of anthrone. The
spectrum exhibited by anthraquinone in different solvents remains

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The Effects of the Position and of the Nature of the Substituent on the Fluorescence Spectra of Anthraquinone Derivatives in Frozen Solutions SOV/20-120-6-21/59

the same. It has 24 - 28 lines and shows a complicated structure. The spectrum of anthraquinone apparently is divided into several parts by the most intensive electron oscillation bands. The shape of the spectrum is repeated in each of these parts. These principal bands are divided into several components. When hexane is used instead of octane the number of components and the nature of the splitting-up is changed, the position of the bands and the distances between them are maintained. The principal form of the spectrum is maintained in the spectra of all compounds with a fine structure. It exhibits a three times repeated picture in the ranges between the intensive bands. The spectra of the α derivatives of anthraquinone are markedly shifted towards red as compared to the spectra reviewed above. They appear in the form of rather washed-out bands. The spectrum of β -oxy anthraquinone also consists of washed-out bands and is shifted towards red. The evidence advanced substantiates the hypotheses concerning the influence of the position of the substituent and of its nature upon the fluorescence spectra of the molecules under consideration.

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The Effects of the Position and of the Nature of the Substituent on the Fluorescence Spectra of Anthraquinone Derivatives in Frozen Solutions SOV/20-120-6-21/59

There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 7 references, which are Soviet.

PRESENTED: March 27, 1958, by A. N. Terenin, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: March 21, 1958

1. Anthracene solutions--Fluorescence
2. Anthracenes--Spectra
3. Anthracenes--Structural analysis

Card 3/3

NURMUKHAMEDOV, R. N.

SHIGORIN, D. N.; SHCHEGLOVA, E. A.; and ~~NURMUKHAMEDOV, R. N.~~

"Fluorescence Spectra of Anthraquinone and its Derivatives in Proton
Solutions."

report presented at the 4th International Meeting of Molecular Spectroscopy, Bologna,
Italy, 7-12 Sept 1959.
Institute of Physical Chemistry, the University, Moscow.

24(7)

SOV/48-23-1-8/36

AUTHORS:

Shigorin, D. N., Shcheglova, N. A., Nurmukhametov, R. N.

TITLE:

Influence of the Position and Nature of the Substituent Upon the Fluorescence Spectrum of Anthraquinone Derivatives in Frozen Solutions (Vliyaniye polozheniya i prirody zameshitelya na spektry fluorestsentsii proizvodnykh antrakhinona v zamorozhennykh rastvorakh)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, Vol 23, Nr 1, pp 37 - 39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the present paper the authors studied the fluorescence spectra of strongly dilute solutions of anthraquinone and its derivatives at 77°K. n-hexane, n-heptane and n-octane were used as solvents. The spectrum investigations were carried out according to the method described by Shpol'skiy (Ref 1). The oscillation microstructures of the fluorescence spectra of anthraquinone and its β -derivatives: β -chloro, β -methyl and β -amino anthraquinone were considered. The anthraquinone spectrum covers a few intense principal bands which reappear in each spectrum. Each band is split into several components. On the transition from hexane to octane, the number of components and way of distribution vary,

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Influence of the Position and Nature of the Substituent SOV/48-23-1-8/36
Upon the Fluorescence Spectrum of Anthraquinone Derivatives in Frozen
Solutions

whereas the position of the bands is maintained. It was observed that all spectra tend toward equalizing the intensity of the components of the central bands during the shift toward the long-wave range. The components of the intense bands correspond to the completely symmetrical C=O oscillation in the ground state of electrons. The nature of distribution of the electron-vibration level is connected with the orientation of fluorescent molecules in the crystal lattice of the solvent and has hitherto been investigated insufficiently. The α -derivatives of anthraquinone yield different spectra. Within the red range they are shifted to a large extent and their bands are indistinct. The authors investigated the spectra of α -oxy anthraquinone, α -chloro anthraquinone, 1,5-dioxy anthraquinone, 1,8-dioxy anthraquinone, 1,4-dioxy-anthraquinone and β -oxy anthraquinone. The latter β -derivative belongs also to this group because of its hydrogen bond that is produced in weak concentrations. This hydrogen bond renders the spectra of the α -derivatives of anthra-

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Influence of the Position and Nature of the Substituent SOV/48-23-1-1/36
Upon the Fluorescence Spectrum of Anthraquinone Derivatives in Frozen
Solutions

quinone indistinct. It always occurs in such cases where an interaction between the substituents OH or NH₂ and the C=O group is possible. The data obtained on the fluorescence of frozen solutions of anthraquinone and its derivatives are parallel to those mentioned by Karyakin and Terenin (Ref 3) on the investigations of fluorescence extinction by oxygen as well as to the changes in the electronic and infrared absorption spectra of anthraquinone derivatives. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 4 Soviet references.

Card 3/3

NURMUKHAMEDOV, R.N.; POPOVA, Ye.G.; DOKUNIKHIN, N.S.

Luminescence of solutions and powders of chrysene at 77° K. Opt.
i spektr. 9 no.5:593-600 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Chrysene—Spectra)

S/048/60/024/006/019/030/XX
B013/B067

AUTHORS: Nurmukhametov, R. N., Shigorin, D. N., and Dokunikhin, N. S.

TITLE: Luminescence of Solutions of Thioindigo¹ and Its Two Derivatives at 77°K

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1960, Vol. 24, No. 6, pp. 728-729 ✓

TEXT: A method of producing luminescence spectra and a long-wave absorption line with a distinct structure (Ref. 1), developed by E. V. Shpol'skiy and his collaborators with aromatic hydrocarbons was extended by the authors to compounds with heteroatoms. Data are presented on the study of the spectra of thioindigo, 5.5'-dimethylthioindigo, and 6.6'-diethoxythioindigo which have a certain solubility in n-hydrocarbons. The solutions of these compounds frozen at 77°K yielded spectra with a distinct vibrational structure which, in the series of the solvents - from hexane to nonane - gradually became blurred. An absorption spectrum was obtained also for thioindigo in n-hexane. The relatively simple spectrum must be ascribed to the transition of the π -electron in the $>C=C<$ group.

Card 1/2

Luminescence of Solutions of Thioindigo
and Its Two Derivatives at 77°K

S/048/60/024/006/019/030/XX
B013/B067

Although the thioindigo molecule contains four heteroatoms, the long-wave absorption and emission spectra are caused by the $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ -transition and not, as usual, by $n \rightarrow \pi^*$. The alcoholic solution which does not luminesce at all at room temperature, has a blurred emission spectrum at 77°K. Regarding its position, it is in agreement with the spectra of the α -hydrocarbon solutions. The similar behavior of alcoholic and neutral solutions indicates that the deactivation of molecules in alcohol is not only determined by H-bridges. A detailed description and analysis of spectra influenced by media with different intermolecular hydrogen bonds are given in Ref. 8. The present paper was read at the Eighth Conference on Luminescence (Molecular Luminescence and Luminescence Analysis) which took place in Minsk from October 19 to 24, 1959. There are 8 references: 4 Soviet, 1 German, and 1 US.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

Card 2/2

NURMUKHAMEDOV, R.N.; SHIGORIN, D.N.; DOKUNIKHIN, N.S.

Luminescence of thioindigo solutions at low temperatures. Zhur.
fiz.khim. 34 no.9:2055-2059 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova.
(Thioindigo)

NUFNUMANETOV, R.H.; SHIGORIN, D.N.; KOZLOV, Yu.I.; PUCHKOV, V.A.

Effect of the hydrogen bond on the luminescence of hydroxy-
and amino azo compounds. Opt. i spektr. 11 no.5:606-
612 N '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Azo compounds--Spectra)

NURMUKHAMEDOV, R.N. (Moskva); SHIGORIN, D.N. (Moskva)

Nature of the luminescence spectra of anthraquinone and its
β-derivatives in frozen solutions. Zhur. fiz. khim. 35 no.1:
72-79 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya.Karpova.
(Anthraquinone—Spectra)

SHIGORIN, D.N.; NURMUKHAMEDOV, R.N.; KOZLOV, Yu.I.

Luminescence of indigo solutions at 77°K. Opt.i spektr. 12
no.5:659-661 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Indigo) (Luminescence)

S/051/62/013/005/009/017
E039/E420

17.5867

AUTHORS: Nurmukhametov, R.N., Gobov, G.V.

TITLE: The luminescence spectra of fluorene

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.13, no.5, 1962, 676-682

TEXT: Data in the literature on the luminescence of fluorene and the nature of its impurities is contradictory, hence the luminescent spectra of fluorene, anthracene and carbazole in solution with n-heptane and n-octane were investigated by Shpol'skiy's method and also in the crystalline form at 77°K. These spectra possess fine structure and it is possible to identify both the substance and its impurities. The samples used were purified by a number of different physical methods: multiple sublimation, recrystallization and zone melting. A СВШ-250 (SVDSH-250) lamp was used as a source of exciting light together with a Bausch and Lomb monochromator for investigating the effect of excitation by different wavelengths. Absorption spectra were obtained using a Xenon lamp with a continuous spectrum in the range 2400 to 4500 Å. Details of the vibration analysis of the luminescent and absorption spectra are Card 1/2

1c

S/051/62/013/005/009/017
E039/E420

The luminescence spectra ...

given and presented in tables. The presence of anthracene as an impurity in the fluorene is shown from the spectral analysis. There are 1 figure and 3 tables. /c

SUBMITTED: September 16, 1961

Card 2/2

NURMUKHAMEDOV, R.N.; KOZLOV, Yu.I.; SHIGORIN, D.N.; PUCHKOV, V.A.

Luminescence spectra of azomethine compounds. Dokl. AN SSSR 143
no.5:1145-1148 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Tereninym.
(Schiff bases—Spectra)

L 14959-63

Ps-4/Pc-4/Pr-4/P1-4

EPR/EWP(j)/EPF(e)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS/EEC(b)-2
GG/RM/WW

1800T
AFFTC/ASD

8/0048/63/027/005/0634/0637

ACCESSION NR: AP3000315

AUTHOR: Piskunov, A. K.; Nurmukhametov, R. N.; Shigorin, D. N.; Muromtsev, V. I.
Ozerova, G. A.

TITLE: Study of photoexcited triplet states in polyatomic molecules by the EPR and phosphorescence methods

SOURCE: Izvestiya AN SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 27, no. 5, 1963, 634-637

TOPIC TAGS: electron paramagnetic resonance method, phosphorescence method, triplet state EPR signal, hydrocarbon, hetero-atomic substance, photoexcited molecule, higher-order symmetry, benzophenone

ABSTRACT: By using the electron paramagnetic resonance and phosphorescence methods, the lifetime of phosphorescence and the spectra of several hydrocarbons and hetero-atomic substances have been investigated at 77K in solutions of hexane, isopropyl and ethyl alcohol, isopentane, and in solid matrices of polystyrene and methyl methacrylate. It was found that: 1) All the substances and matrices investigated exhibit the presence of EPR signals of triplet states for the transitions $\Delta M = +2$. 2) The frozen solutions of photoexcited molecules in a carefully purified ethyl alcohol give the strongest signals. 3) The weak dependence

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L 14959-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000315

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of the signal shapes and widths on the molecular structures is the result of orientation anisotropy present in the aromatic molecules. 4) The interdependence between H_1 , the intensity of a magnetic field at a point of maximum absorption line slope, and D_1 , the magnitude of a triplet level splitting, can be expressed by a simple analytic formula for the molecules possessing the axes of third- or higher-order symmetry and a single triplet level doubly degenerated. 5) Changes in molecular concentration of 10^{-4} — 10^{-2} do not modify the signal intensities, whereas the phosphorescence spectra become more and more diffuse. 6) Evaluation gives 0.1 cm^{-1} as the approximate magnitude of triplet-level splitting in a zero field. 7) The solutions in ethyl alcohol of many substances exhibit decreases up to 50% in signal intensity after being irradiated by light for five minutes; however, all the matrix solutions investigated indicated the presence of radicals whose signal intensities grew with the duration of exposure to light. 8) Signal intensities of radicals formed by the filtered light irradiation of solutions of luminophors in alcohol increase; this phenomenon is singularly connected with a decrease in signal intensity of triplet states. 9) When irradiated with unfiltered light, two-component systems of ethyl alcohol and polymethylmethacrylate, and naphthalene, phenanthrene, and N-ethyl-acridone exhibit considerable increases in EPR signal intensities (300 to 400%). The increases are a function of benzophenone concentration.

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NURMUKHAMEDOV, R.N.; SHIGORIN, D.N.; KOZLOV, Yu.I.

Luminescence spectra of solutions of indigo and some of its derivatives at 77°K. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. fiz. 27 no.5:686-689 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Indigo—Spectra)

L 9862-63 EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS--ASD/ESD-3--Pc-L/Pr-L--RM/WW/MAY/JFW
ACCESSION NR: AP3001352 S/0048/63/027/006/0748/0753 7

AUTHOR: Nagornaya, L. L.; Nurmukhametov, R. N.; Malkes, L. Ya.; Shubina, L. V.

TITLE: Luminescence of naphthyl and anthryl derivatives of ethylene [Report of the Eleventh Conference on Luminescence held in Minsk from 10 to 15 September 1962]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 27, no. 6, 1963, 748-753

TOPIC TAGS: ethylene derivative scintillators, arylethylenes, fluorescence quenching by UV

ABSTRACT: Some aryl derivatives of ethylene are known to be efficient luminophors and are used for the preparation of crystal and plastic scintillators. Increase of the pi-electron system conjugated with the ethylene grouping has been reported to increase the luminescence efficiency. Accordingly, the authors investigated the effect of alpha-naphthyl and 9-anthryl radicals on the luminescence of arylethylenes and made an attempt to elucidate the nature of the photochemical processes involved. There were obtained the luminescence spectra at 20°C and

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L 9862-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001352

77°K of crystalline powders and different solutions of 1,2-di(alpha-naphthyl)ethylene, 1-phenyl-2(9-anthryl)ethylene, 1-(alpha-naphthyl)-2-(9-anthryl)ethylene and two stereoisomers of dianthrylethylene. Also the influence of UV irradiation on the stability and optical characteristics of the specimens was studied. The spectra are described and in part reproduced in the figures. The absorption and fluorescence spectra of the first compound in heptane and polystyrene at 20°C are reminiscent of the spectra of stilbene, but shifted somewhat to the red side. The fluorescence of the compounds decreases with time under UV irradiation. It is hypothesized that the decrease is connected with trans-cis isomeric photo-transformation. The relatively low scintillation yield of the investigated arylethylenes in solutions is explained by enhancement of nonradiative processes owing to occurrence of hindered rotations and the associated process of photostereoisomerization. In the solid phase these processes are inhibited and the fluorescence yields and scintillation efficiencies increase accordingly. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

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L 9892-63 EMP(j)/BDS/EWT(m)/ES(v)--AFPTG/ASD--Pc-4/Pa-4--RM/MAY
 ACCESSION NR: AP3000426 S/0076/63/037/005/1143/1147

AUTHOR: Nurmukhametov, R. N.; Bondareva, L. V. 15 15 65 64

TITLE: Luminescence spectra of diketonic vat dyes in dacron and in solutions

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 37, no. 5, 1963, 1143-1147

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, diketonic vat dyes, dacron, fluorescence, violanthrole, dimethoxyviolanthrole, isoviolanthrole, dichlorisoviolanthrole, dibenzpyrenquinone

ABSTRACT: Luminescence and fluorescence spectra of vat dyes (violanthrole, dimethoxyviolanthrole, isoviolanthrole, and dibenzpyrenquinone) were examined at 293 and 77K. The electronic transition responsible for the long wave absorption and fluorescenece in molecules of these dyes is interpreted as the π to π^* transition. The dye is imbedded mono-molecularly in the dacron fiber; there is a significant shift in the fluorescence absorption in transition from

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ACCESSION NR: AP3000426

inert medium to dacton. In solutions in which H-bonds are formed between dye molecules and the solvent the appearance of wide longer wave absorption of luminescence and quenching of fluorescence is observed. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 3 figures, 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Scientific Research Institute of Physical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: 29Jun62 DATE ACQ: 19Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card

2/2

L 8750-65 EWG(j)/EPA(s)-2/ENT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/ENP(j)/T/EMA(h)/ENA(l) Pc-L/Pr-L/
Ps-L/Pt-L/Peb ASD(m)-3/RAEM(l)/ASD(p)-3/ESD(t) RM/WM
ACCESSION NR: AP4043779 S/0190/64/006/008/1411/1414

AUTHOR: Nurmukhametov, R. N.; Bondareva, L. V.; Shigorin, D. N.;
Tokareva, L. G.; Mikhaylov, N. V.

TITLE: Application of the luminescence method to determine the
state of stabilizing additives in polymers

SOURCE: Vyssokomolekulyarnyya soedineniya, v. 6, no. 8, 1964,
1411-1414

TOPIC TAGS: di-β-naphthyl-n-phenylenediamine, di-β-naphthyl-n-
phenylenediamine antioxidant, antioxidant, polypropylene fiber,
polyamide fiber, di-β-naphthyl-n-phenylenediamine luminescence
spectra, polymer additive, photooxidation inhibitor, polymer
stabilizer, synthetic fiber

ABSTRACT: A study is made of the absorption and luminescence
spectra of N,N'-di-2-naphthyl-p-phenylenediamine (I) used as a
stabilizing additive possessing a light- and heat-protective action
on polypropylene and polyamide fibers. From identifications of the
luminescence spectra of solutions and fibers containing the addi-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043779

tive it was concluded that a solid molecular solution is formed with the addition of I to the polymer. The fibers and solutions containing I were subjected to heat treatment and to gamma and ultraviolet irradiation. The consumption of I in the polymers was determined by recording the intensity of the initial fluorescence band. Solutions of I had absorption bands in the near UV region. The primary protective effect of I is related to its function as a filter absorbing the UV section of the light. The photochemical inhibiting effect according to Semenov is based on the termination of the reaction caused by free radicals. With the absorption of light and gamma quanta, and also with heat treatment, a molecule of I gives up an electron easily and various positive ions and ion radicals are formed. As a result of these treatments colored products are formed from I. It is assumed that the primary photochemical act in I was the photoionization, which apparently proceeds through the triplet state. From the ease with which the photooxidation of molecules of I occurred, it can be concluded that I is a strong antioxidant capable of inhibiting photooxidation processes in polymers. It can be seen from the observed similarity in the change of

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L 8750-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4043779

fluorescence in fibers with stabilizing additives during UV or gamma radiation and during heating in nitrogen, that there is a far-reaching analogy in the mechanism of photochemical and thermal destruction of polymers. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. 2

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physicochemical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 15 Aug 63

ATD PRESS: 3113

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 012

OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

L 12908-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T/EWP(j) Pc-L/Pr-L RPL/AFWL/APGC(b)/AS(mp)-2/
ASD(a)-5/ESD/ESD(gs)/ESD(t) RM/JW

ACCESSION NR: AP4047177

S/0051/64/017/004/0558/0564

AUTHORS: Krasovitskiy, B. M.; Smelyakova, V. B.; Nurmukhametov, R. N.

TITLE: Absorption and fluorescence spectra of certain azomethine derivatives of benzidine and its 2,2' and 3,3' dichlorosubstitutes

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 17, no. 4, 1964, 558-564

TOPIC TAGS: absorption spectrum, fluorescence spectrum, benzidine

ABSTRACT: For comparison with similar tests on salicylal aniline and its derivatives (DAN SSSR v. 143, 1145, 1962; ZhFKh v. 37, 2432, 1963), the authors investigated the absorption spectra of the condensation products of aniline, ortho-, meta-chloranilines, benzidine, and its 2,2' and 2,2' dichloroderivatives with salicylic and 2-oxy-1-naphthoic aldehydes in dimethylformamide, and the fluorescence spectra of frozen solutions (77K) of these substances in the same solvent. The doubling of the salicylal aniline molecule causes

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ACCESSION NR: AP4047177

a bathochromic shift of the absorption and fluorescence bands, evidencing appreciable conjugation between the two halves of the disalicylal benzidine molecule. Disalicylal benzidine and its 3,3'-dichloroderivative differ very little in their absorption spectra; their fluorescence spectra are also of like character, but the fluorescence intensity of the latter is much larger than that of the former. At the same time, the absorption and fluorescence bands of 2,2'-dichloroderivative of disalicylal benzidine are less intense, owing to the spatial difficulties in the grouping of the biphenyl, and are shifted towards the short-wave end of the spectrum compared with the disalicylal-benzidine and disalicylal-3,3'-dichlorobenzidine. The rules characteristic of the derivative of salicylic aldehyde hold true also for the absorption and fluorescence spectra of the products of condensation of the foregoing amines with 2-oxy-1-naphthaldehyde. Plots of the various spectra and of the time variation of the fluorescence intensity are presented. The azomethine derivatives of the diamines of the benzidine series are

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ACCESSION NR: AP4047177

shown to be more immune to radiation and exhibit stronger light absorption and fluorescence than their "halves" with shorter chains of conjugated double bonds. A table of the melting temperatures, analyses, and yields of the various substances is presented. Orig. art. has: 10 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 23Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 007

Card 3/3

KRASOVITSKIY, B.M.; BOLOTIN, B.M. NURMUKHAMEDOV, R.N.

Asomethine bases. Part 1: Structure and absorption spectra of
salicylanilines. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.11:3786-3791 N '64
(MIRA 18:1)

G.D.W., G.V.; NURMUKHAMEDOV, R.N.; NAGOMNAYA, L.I.

Electronic and vibrational spectra of some stylenes
at 77°K. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.5:1142-1147 by '64.

(MIR 18:12)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpova. Submitted
May 3, 1963.

NURMUKHAMEDOV, R.N.; TIMOFEYUK, G.N.; CHAPLINA, I.M.; NAGORNAYA, L.L.

Spectroscopic study of dianthrylethylenes. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38
no.10:2465-2469 O '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya. Karpova.

L 21173-65 EWG(j)/E/T(m)/EPF(c)/ENP(j)/EWA(h)/EWA(l) Pc-L/Pr-L/Peb RPL/
 ASD(a)-5/AFWL/SSD(c)/BSD/AS(mp)-2/APGC(b)/ESD(ga) RM
 ACCESSION NR: AP5003030 S/0051/65/018/001/0109/0114

AUTHOR: Nurmukhametov, R. N.; Nagornaya, L. L. B

TITLE: Connection between spectra and structure of molecules of luminors used in scintillators

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 18, no. 1, 1965, 109-114

TOPIC TAGS: absorption spectrum, fluorescence spectrum, organic luminor, plastic scintillator

ABSTRACT: To be able to interpret the nature of absorption and luminescence bands, and to determine the general features in the spectra of aryl ethylenes, oxazoles, and oxadiazoles, which are used as luminors in plastic scintillators, the authors measured at room temperature the absorption spectra of heptane solutions and the fluorescence spectra in heptane and polystyrene, for which fluorescence absorption spectra were described by one of the authors elsewhere (Nagornaya with L. Ya. Malkes and L. V. Shubina, Opt. i spektr. v. 12, 644, 1962). The results show that the luminescence spectra in polystyrene are shifted on the average by

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L 21173-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5003030

5--10 nm towards the longer wavelengths as compared with the bands in the heptane⁰ solutions. The distinguishing features of the various spectra are discussed in light with results obtained by others in similar investigations. A general feature of all the spectra is the predominance of the π -- π^* band and the possible presence of n -- π^* band. The nature of the long-wave shift of the bands is briefly discussed. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 22Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP

NR REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

L 34878-65 EPF(c)/EPA(s)-2/ENP(j)/ENA(c)/ENT(l)/ENT(m) Po-h/Pr-h IJP(c) RM

8/0051/65/018/002/0227/0235

ACCESSION NR: AP5005035

AUTHOR: Nurmukhametov, R. N.; Gobov, G. V.

TITLE: Influence of the hetero-atom on the luminescence of compounds containing a biphenyl nucleus

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 18, no. 2, 1965, 225-235

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, heteroatom, diphenyl compound, luminescence spectrum, vibrational analysis, phosphorescence, conversion probability

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the luminescence spectra of solutions of fluorine, diphenylene oxide, diphenylene sulfide, carbazols, diphenylamine, and diphenyl sulfide at 77K. To obtain spectra with maximum structure, the Shpol'skiy method was used (E. V. Shpol'skiy, Usp. fiz. nauk, v. 71, 215, 1960) for the first four compounds in hexane and in heptane. The luminescence was excited in different sections of the spectrum by a DRSh-250 lamp used in conjunction with a monochromator, and also in conjunction with filters for the mercury lines. The absorption spectra were taken in the light of a DKSSh-1000 lamp and photographed with ISP-28 and Hilger spectrographs. The results have disclosed an appreciable

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L 34878-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005035

similarity between the vibrational structure of these spectra, especially the phosphorescence spectrum. A vibrational analysis has been made and the fundamental frequencies have been assigned to different types of vibrations. The nature of the electronic transitions is analyzed, and the influence of the hetero-atom on the electronic levels and on the frequencies of some vibrations which are active in the emission spectra is traced. It is shown that the interaction between the hetero-atom and the biphenyl nucleus leads to spectral changes of the same character as are observed for the corresponding series of mono-substitutes of benzene and diphenyl compounds. When C is replaced by O, S, and N, a successive decrease of the difference in energy between the S^*_1 and T levels is observed in all three series of compounds. The introduction of the N atom, and especially of the S atom, greatly increases the probability of $S^*_1 \rightarrow T$ conversion. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 14Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP, OC

NR REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 011.

Card 2/2

L 63957-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T/EWA(c) IJP(c)/RPL JW/RM
 ACCESSION NR: AP5020955 UR/0073/65/031/008/0828/0834
 547.97
 AUTHOR: Krasovitskiy, B. M.; Mal'tseva, N. I.; Nurmukhametov, R. N.
 TITLE: Investigation of azomethine bases. II. The effect of conjugation on color and fluorescence of bisazomethine derivatives of some aromatic diamines
 SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskii zhurnal, v. 31, no. 8, 1965, 828-834
 TOPIC TAGS: azomethine, conjugation, fluorescence, spectroscopy, hydrogen bond, aromatic diamine, restricted rotation
 ABSTRACT: The purpose of this work was to investigate the optical properties of a number of bis-azomethines with continuous or interrupted chains of conjugation between the nitrogen atoms. The compounds under investigation were obtained by condensation of benzidine, p-phenylerediamine, 4,4"-diamino-p-terphenyl and similar diamines with benzaldehyde, salicylaldehyde, α -naphthaldehyde, and β -hydroxy- α -naphthaldehyde in dimethylformamide. It was found that inter-

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L 63957-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020955

4
ruption of the chain of conjugation, e.g., by one or more methylene groups separating two benzene rings, results in a hypsochromic shift in absorption and fluorescence spectra. Introduction of additional benzene rings between the nitrogen atoms produced no noticeable changes, as compared to the parent compounds, except in the case of β -hydroxy- α -naphthaldehyde derivatives of diamines, when a hypsochromic shift is observed. Some spectrophotometric evidence was found that there exists some hydrogen bonding in salicylal derivatives; their fluorescence spectra may be determined by the restricted rotation of the benzene rings. The relatively high stability of β -hydroxy- α -naphthaldehyde derivatives may be explained by the prevalence of the keto form, making proton transfer less probable. Compounds prepared for the first time are tabulated together with their yields, melting points, and nitrogen content. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table. [VS]

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mono-kristallov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Monocrystals); Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. Karpova (Physical Chemistry Institute)

Card 2/3

L 63957-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020955

SUBMITTED: 13Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00,00

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 007

ATD PRESS 4071

ban
Card 3/3

L 35912-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6014893 SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/65/039/012/2951/2957

AUTHOR: Nurmukhametov, R. N.; Chepigo, O. S.; Shvayka, O. P.

ORG: Moscow Physico-chemical Scientific Research Institute im. L. Ya. Karpov (Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut)

TITLE: The structural luminescence and absorption spectra of solutions of aryloxydiazoles and some aryl ethylenes at 77°K

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 39, no. 12, 1965, 2951-2957

TOPIC TAGS: absorption spectrum, luminescence spectrum, ethylene

ABSTRACT: The spectra were taken by the Shpol'skiy method in n-hydrocarbons and methyl cyclohexane at 77°K on a Hilger spectrometer. The average concentration of the solutions was approximately 10⁻⁴ moles/liter. The spectra obtained are exhibited in a number of figures. It was established that a majority of the compounds studied exhibited only fluorescence, while phosphorescence was absent. The structure of the spectra has a periodic form. The article interprets other vibrational frequencies by analogy with known interpretations of the spectra of aryl ethylenes. In compounds with the general structure

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UDC: 543.42

L 35912-66

ACC NR: AP6014893

R_1 --X-- R_2 (where R_1 and R_2 are aryl nuclei and the X group is either ethylene or oxydiazole) there is observed an identical nature of the W-bond, which presupposes an identical mechanism for the formation of the vibrational structure of the bands of these compounds. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07, 20/ SUBM DATE: 01Aug64/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 003

Cord 2/2 *llb*

L 36442-66 EWP(j)/EWT(1)/EWT(m) IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6018075

SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/005/1154/1157

AUTHOR: Nurmukhametov, R. N.; Plotnikov, V. G.; Shigorin, D. N.ORG: Physico-Chemical Institute im. L. Ya. Karpov (Fiziko-khimicheskoy institut)

TITLE: Nature of the electronically excited states and luminescence of molecules

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 40, no. 5, 1966, 1154-1157

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, UV spectrum, molecular structure, molecular spectroscopy, phosphorescence, excited state, absorption band

ABSTRACT: Electronically excited states and luminescence of hydrocarbon molecules containing C = O, C = S, C = N, N = N, and N = O groups and conjugated double bonds were studied. The UV spectra of several molecules were analyzed and various absorption and phosphorescence bands were assigned to the following four basic types of singlet and triplet excitations: S_{π,π^*} , T_{π,π^*} , S_{n,π^*} , T_{n,π^*} . In general, the electronic excitations and luminescence were attributed to electron transitions of the π,π^* and n,π^* types. It is postulated that the singlet and triplet π,π^* and n,π^* excitations are characteristic of molecular structure. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 21Sep65/ ORIG REF: 018/ OTH REF: 010

Card 1/1

UDC: 541.6+543.42

NURMUKHAMEDOV, V. (Kazan')

Path of great possibilities. Sov. profsoiuzy 20 no.2:14-17
Ja'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Predsedatel' byuro Tatarskogo oblastnogo soveta professional'-
nykh soyuzov po rabote professional'nykh organizatsiy v
sel'skom khozyaystve.

CHISTOSERDOV, B.P.; ZENINSKIY, A.M.; KOROLEVA, M.P.; NURMUKHAMETOVA, I.Z.

Methodology for determining labor productivity in the petroleum
industry. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 10 no.10:34-38 0 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke
nefti.

FAL'KOVSKIY, V.B.; NURMUKHAMEDOVA, R.A.; GLAZOVA, T.I.; YELEPINA, L.T.;
L'VOV, S.V.

Preparation of carboxylic acids by one-stage oxidation of
polymethylbenzenes in bubble columns. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
khim. i khim. tekhn. 7 no. 1:122-126 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im.
M.V.Lomonosova, kafedra tekhnologii osnovnogo organicheskogo
sinteza.

PAUZNER, L.Ye.; NURMUKHAMEDOVA, T.

Comparative data on the ecology of some ephemeral gramineous
plants and cultivated wheat. Bot. zhur. 50 no.12:1715-1720
D '65. (MIRA 19:2)

1. Institut botaniki AN Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

NURNBERG, H.W., WOLFF, G.

Central Laboratory for Chemical Analysis, Nuclear Research Station
Julich, Federal Republic of Germany (Zentrallabor für chemische
Analyse, Kernforschungsanlage Julich, Bundesrepublik Deutschland) -
(for both)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 12, December 1965, pp 3997-4015

"Studies of the adsorption of the mercury drop electrode.
Part 1: Adsorption of some pyridine compounds."

NUROK, G. A.

PA 26/49T35

USSR/Engineering
Excavating Machinery
Soils, Frozen

Sep 48

"Protecting the Surface Soil in Winter to Permit
Excavating and Hydromechanical Work," G. A. Nurok,
Cand Tech Sci, VUGI, 4 pp

"Stroitel' Prom" No 9

Various measures taken to prevent surface soil from
freezing during winter, particularly where hydro-
mechanical work is in progress. Gives formula for
estimating depth to which freezing occurs. Used
artificially induced ice and snow covers to blanket
work sites to prevent deep freezing.

26/49T35

NUROK G. A.

PA 21/19744

USSR/Engineering
Pipe Lines
Pumping Stations

Oct 48

"The Utilization of Hydraulic Transportation at
Low Temperatures," G. A. Nurok, Cand Tech Sci,
2 pp

"Mekh Trud i Tyazh Rabot" No 10

Treats subject under following: operation
without heating pipe lines, heating pipe lines,
operation of earth-pumping stations, hydraulic
transport of supercooled material under pit
conditions, avoidance of breakdowns due to frozen
pipe lines, technical and economic results, and
conclusions. 21/19744

63/497108
Mining
Mining Equipment
Mine Transport

Dec 48

"Equipment for Hydromechanization and Hydraulic
Stacking," G. A. Murok, Cand Tech Sci, All-Union
Sci Res Coal Inst, 6 pp

"For Zbur" No 12

Describes equipment used for changing solid soil
and topographic features into mud (nozzles, fixed
and mobile), equipment used for hydrotransport
(pipe lines, troughs, conduits, etc.), equipment
for dressing raw material from its source to the
mill or storage place, and trends recommended for
future development of hydraulic (mining) equipment.

63/497108

Mining (Contd)

Dec 48

mill or storage place, and trends recommended for
future development of hydraulic (mining) equipment.

63/497108

MUROK, G. A.

NUROK, G.A.

27095. BUVHNEV, V.K., NUROK, G.A., VOL'KENAU, A.V.-Razrabotka moshchnykh krutopadayushchikh plastov sistemoy VUGI s primeneniym gidrozakladki. Mekhanizatsiya trudoymkikh i tyazhelykh rabot, 1949, No. 8, s. 5-8

So: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 36, 1949

COMMON ELEMENTS										PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX										COMMON VARIABLES INDEX									
MATERIALS INDEX										FROM SYMBOLS										FROM NOMEN									
FROM SYMBOLS										FROM NOMEN										FROM SYMBOLS									
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4992. WORKING THICK, STEEPLY-INCLINED COAL SEAMS IN KUTBAKS BY THE VUGI SYSTEM. <u>Bachnev, V.K., Murok, O.A. and Vol'kovskii, A.V.</u> (Ugol (Coal), 1949, (9), 7-12). (L).																													
ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																													
FROM SYMBOLS										FROM NOMEN										FROM SYMBOLS									
FROM SYMBOLS										FROM NOMEN										FROM SYMBOLS									

1

66. HYDRAULIC STOWING IN KUZBASS. Harek, G. A. and Sudakovich, L. S.
(Ugol (Coal), Oct. 1961, 28-29). (L).

NUROK, G.A.

[Silt pits in the coal industry] Zailovochaye kar'ery v ugol'noi
promyshlennosti. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1953. 222 p. (MLBA 7:6)
(Silt) (Mine fires) (Coal mines and mining--Safety measures)

1. NUROK, G. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Hydraulic Engineering
7. Improving hydraulic packing in the Kuznetsk Basin, Mekh. trūd. rab.
7 No. 1, 1953

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

NUROK G.A.

NUROK, G.A.; SEREDA, B.K.; SUDAKOVICH, L.S.

Problem of the technology of filling-in work in mines. Ugol' 29
no.8:44-46 Ag '54. (MIRA 7:8)

1. Moskovskiy gornyy institut im. I.V.Stalina (for Nurok). 2. Institut Unipromed' (for Sereda). 3. Kuzbasspetstrest (for Sudakovich).
(Coal mines and mining)

Name: NUROK, Grigoriy Arkad'yevich

Dissertation: Basic Problems of the Technology of
the Hydro-Mechanization of Mining Operation under Quarry Conditions of
Stratified Deposits of Useful Minerals

Degree: Doc Tech Sci

Affiliation: /Not indicated/

Defense Date, Place: 23 Feb 56, Council of Moscow Mining
Inst imeni Stalin

Certification Date: 1 Dec 56

Source: BMVO 6/57

48

NUROK, G.A.

AVERSHIN, S.G., prof., dokt.tekhn.nauk; **ANAN'IN**, G.P., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; **BARANOV**, A.I., dotsent, inzh.; **BERLIN**, A.Ye., inzh.; **BOCHKAREV**, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; **BUTKEVICH**, R.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; **VSELOVSKIY**, V.S., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; **VESKOV**, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; **VOL'KENAU**, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; **GARKAVI**, S.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; **GORBACHEV**, T.F.; **DAVIDYANTS**, V.T., kand.tekhn.nauk; **DMITRIYEV**, M.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; **DOBROVOL'SKIY**, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; **DUKALOV**, M.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; **ZAYTSEV**, N.A.; **ZARANKIN**, P.S., inzh.; **ZVYAGIN**, P.Z., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; **IL'SHTEYN**, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; **KILYACHKOV**, A.P., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; **KIRICHENKO**, I.P., inzh.; **KRUPENNIKOV**, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; **KUZNETSOV**, S.T., kand.tekhn.nauk; **KUCHERSKIY**, L.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; **LINDENAU**, N.I., inzh.; **LIPKOVICH**, dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; **LOKSHIN**, B.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; **MURATOV**, M.L., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; **MUCHNIK**, V.S., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; **NAYDYSH**, A.M., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; **NEKRA-SOVSKIY**, Ya.E., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; **NEKHAYEV**, G.A., inzh.; **NUROK**, G.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; **OVINOV**, M.I., inzh.; **PORTNOV**, A.A., inzh.; **PROSKURIN**, V.V., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; **RUDNEV**, B.A., inzh.; **SAPITSKIY**, K.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; **SELETSKIY**, R.A., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; **SEменов**, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; **SKAPA**, P.V., inzh.; **SOMIN**, S.D., prof.; **SUDOPLATOV**, A.P., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; **TIMOSHEVICH**, V.A., inzh.; **FURMAN**, A.A., inzh.; **CHINAKAL**, N.A.; **SHAKHMEYSTER**, D.G., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; **TERPIGOREV**, A.M., glavnyy red.; **LOZNEVA**, A.A., red.; **NAUMKIN**, I.F., red.; **OSTROVSKIY**, S.B., red.; **PANOV**, A.D., red.; **STUGAREV**, A.S., red.; **SHELKOV**, A.A.,
 (Continued on next card)

AVERSHIN, S.G.---(continued) Card 2.

red.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; REZNIKOV, G.A.,
 inzh., red.; ALESHIN, M.I., red.izd-va; KACHALKINA, Z.I., red.
 izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn.red.; NADEINSKAYA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Mining; an encyclopedic handbook] Gornoe delo; entsiklopedicheski
 spravochnik. Glav. red. A.M. Terpigorev. Chleny glav.red.: F.A.
 Barabanov i dr. Vol.5 [Underground coal mining] Razrabotka
 ugol'nykh mestorozhdenii podzemnym sposobom. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-
 tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po ugol'noi promyshl. 1958. 447 p.

(MIRA 12:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Gorbachev, Chinakal).
2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk USSR (for Zaytsev).
 (Coal mines and mining)

NUROK, Grigoriy Arkad'yevich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk: Prinimali uchastiye:
FRAYNIS, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; MARKUS, M.N., gornyy inzh.. KHOLIN,
N.D., prof., retsenzent; OGURTSOV, A.I., dotsent, retsenzent;
IVANOV, A.Ye., otv.red.; ZHUKOV, V.V., red.izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA,
V.L., tekhn.red.

[Introducing hydraulic mining machinery] Gidromekhanizatsia
gornyykh rabot. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu
delu. 1959. 391 p. (MIRA 12:11)
(Hydraulic mining--Equipment and supplies)

HURCK, G.A., doktor tekhn.nauk

Bench height in mine of hydraulic giants. Moscow. 1961.
vys.shkoly; kor.delo no. 7: 50 199. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Predstavlena kafedra stroyykh rabot Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo in-
stituta im. I.V. Stalina.
(Hydraulic mining) (Strip mining)

Card 9/6

[illegible]

NUROK, Grigoriy Arkadyevich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk. Irim-
nizatsii uchastkiye: TRILYNIS, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; RUDENKO
K.G., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; TEOIGOROVICH, B.A., kand.
tekhn. nauk; MUCHNIK, V.S., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk,
retsensent; NOVOZHILOV, M.G., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk,
retsensent; IVANOV, A.Ye., stv. red.; KORMUKHAMEDOVA, V.F.,
red.; KHOLIN, N.S., prof., red.

[Technology and planning of the hydraulic mechanization of
mining operations] Tekhnologiya i proektirovaniye gidromekha-
nizatsii gornyykh rabot. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 578 p.
(MIRA 18:3)

NUROV, G.A., doktor tekhn.nauk

Investigating the process of hydraulic coal mining from open pits.
Nauch. trudy MGU no.26:25-42 '59. (MIRA 13:11)
(Strip mining) (Hydraulic mining)

NUROK, G.A.; BRITAREV, V.A.

Hydraulic open-pit mining. Ugol' 34 no.10:16-19 0 '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1.Moskovskiy gornyy institut im. I.V. Stalina.
(Hydraulic mining) (Coal preparation)

NUROK, G.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; ANTONOV, V.A., gornyy inzh.

Ways of improving hydraulic rock fracturing. Gor. zhur. no.11:28-31
N '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Moskovskiy gornyy institut.
(Hydraulic mining)

MEL'NIKOV, N.V.; NUROK, G.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

Basic problems in the development of hydraulic equipment
mechanization in strip mining. Ugol' 36 no.11:23-25 N '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mel'nikov).
(Strip mining--Hydraulic equipment)

NUROK, G.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; KASHPAR, L.N., gornyy inzh.;
MEDOVSHCHIKOV, R.S., gornyy inzh.

Hydraulic rock conveying from excavators and hydraulic
spoil disposal in the Lebedinskiy open-pit mine of the
Kursk Magnetic Anomaly. Gor. zhur. no.10:39-45 0 '63.

(MIRA 16:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut radioelektroniki i gornoy elektro-
mekhaniki.

NUROK, G.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk

Urgent tasks of further developing the theory and technology
of hydraulic strip mining. Gor. zhur. no.5:6-10 My '62.

(MIRA 17:6)

1. Monkovskiy institut radioelektroniki i gornoy elektromekhaniki.

NUROK, G.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; GRISHKO, A.P., inzh.

Hydraulic conveying of loose rocks in heavy media in quarries.

Gor. zhur. no.7:23-29 J1 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Moskovskiy institut radioelektroniki i gornoy elektromekhaniki.

NUROMSEAYA, O.A.

Laboratory diagnosis of Botkin's disease. Zdrav.Belor. 6:37-
39 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii Luganskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(zaveduyushchiy - dotsent F.D. Povelitsa).
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

KRASOVITSKIY, B.M.; MAL'TSEVA, N.I.; ~~NURMUKHAMEDOV, R.N.~~

Study in the series of azomethine bases. Part 2: Effect of conjugation in molecules of bisazomethine derivatives of certain aromatic diamines on their color and fluorescence. Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no.8:828-834 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov i Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpova, Moskva.

NUROMSKAYA, O.A.

Diffusion of epidemic hepatitis. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid.i immun.
31 no.2:97 D '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Luganskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(LUGANSK—HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

NUROMSKAYA, O.A.

Diagnostic value of the aldolase test in infectious hepatitis.

Vrach. delo no.5:86-88 My '61.

(MIRA 14:9)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - dotsent F.D.Povelitsa) Luganskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

(ALDOLASE)

NUROMSKAYA, O.A. (Lugansk)

Activity of some enzymes in the blood serum in Botkin's disease.
Klin. med. 41 no.7:19-22 J1'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz Luganskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

34252

S/181/62/004/002/048/051
B102/B138

26.2420

AUTHORS: Bredov, M. M., and Nuromskiy, A. B.

TITLE: Variation of the surface properties of p-type silicon under bombardment with lithium ions

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 2, 1962, 562 - 564

TEXT: Continuing an earlier paper (Bredov et al. FTT, 3, 267, 1961) an attempt was made to produce donor centers in p-type Si by bombarding it with Li ions. Li impurities in Si have a level which is 0.033 ev below the bottom of conduction band. The irradiation energies and doses were determined, at which the concentration of the penetrated Li ions would be higher than that of the displacement defects due to the irradiation. At a certain depth inversion of the sign of conductivity has then to be expected. The experiments were carried out with an apparatus described earlier (Bredov et al. DAN SSSR, 99, 69, 1954); the ion source was described in Ref. 8 (Bredov, ZhTF, 20, 476, 1950); the ion energy was 5 and 10 kev. The single-crystal samples had a resistivity of 14 and 30 ohm-cm and concentrations of $2 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and $7 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, respectively.

Card 1/3

34252

5/181/62/004/002/043,051
E102/B138

Variation of the surface...

The variations in direct and reverse currents and rectification factor were measured in dependence on the doses. From the graphs it can be seen that at doses of the order of $10^{14} - 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ the reverse currents show a sharp rise, and at $10^{15} - 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ the rectification factors become broken. It may be assumed that at these doses a new p-n junction is formed which is opposite to that which existed before irradiation. The depth was calculated, at which the concentration of penetrated ions was comparable with that of the carriers; 10^{-4} cm was obtained for a specimen with $2 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ carriers/cm}^3$ bombarded with 10-keV ions with a dose of 10^{16} cm^{-2} . It is assumed that the depth of penetration of Li ions is greater than that of K ions. The formation of displacement defects is accompanied by their partial annihilation. These results mean that an n-layer may be formed in the region of the active zone of the probe. This barrier layer is responsible for the valve-type photoeffect observed. There are 2 figures and 8 references: 6 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: W. S. Cussion, *Proc. Phys. Soc. B68*, 213, 1955; H. Y. Fan, K. Lark-Horovitz, *Fast particle irradiation of germanium semiconductor Report Solids*, London, p. 232.

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34252
S/181/62/004/002/048/051
B102/B138

Variation of the surface...

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR Leningrad (Institute of
Semiconductors AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: October 25, 1961

Card 3/3

KUKLES, I.S. (Samarkand); NUROV, T. (Samarkand)

Distinction between a center and a focus. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
mat. no. 6:98-108 '63 (MIRA 17:8)

NUROVA, V.P.

Effect of sunlight on prolongation of insecticide activity of surfaces
treated with DDT. Med. parazit., Moskva no.3:246-248 May-June 1953.
(CML 25:1)

USSR/Petroleum

Drilling

Petroleum Industry

Jul 48

"Drilling Deep Exploratory Wells in the Productive Strata of Neftechala and the Problem of Mud Solutions," V. A. Nurshancov, 3 pp

"Neft Khoz" No 7

Describes Neftechala oil field, bounded by the Kura River and Caspian Sea, consisting of two main fields with widely differing characteristics. Northern field was exceptionally complex in structure and required heavy chemically treated solution to reach productive layers.

59/49796

USSR/Petroleum

(Contd)

Jul 48

layers. Tabulates data on type of solutions used for each well. Concludes that drilling exploratory wells at 1,650-1,800 meters under complex conditions is no longer difficult, but lists several ways to facilitate operations.

59/49796

NURSHANOV, V. A.

PA 59/49796

NURSHANOV, V. A.

Subject : USSR/Mining AID P - 488
Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 2/27
Author : Nurshanov, V. A.
Title : Liquidation of delay in organization and mechanization of
derrick rigging work in oil drilling
Periodical : Neft. Khoz., v. 32, #6, 9-12, Ju 1954
Abstract : The author analyses the unsatisfactory work in many oil
districts (Tuymazburneft', Kuybyshevneft', Tatneft', etc.).
Particular attention is given to the excessive time used
for rigging of equipment, time of idling, liquidation of
various complications, interruption of technological pro-
cesses, etc. On the basis of the experience of a specific
crew, the author believes that the rational use of machin-
ery, coordinated planning of the work, and the application
of scientific methods in prospecting and exploitation will
eliminate defects and delays.
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

NURSHANOV, V.A.

93-4-1/20

AUTHOR: Nurshanov, V.A., Shumova, Z.I.,

TITLE: Advanced Turbine Drilling Methods Must Find Wider Application (Shire ispol'zovat' peredovoy opyt ekspluatatsii turboburov)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye Khozyaystvo, 1957, ³⁵Nr.4, pp.1-5 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The use of turbodrilling equipment manufactured by the Uralmashzavod has yielded positive results. Turbodrilling meterage has been up to 5 million meters per annum, constituting 84.7 percent of the total USSR drilling, and 99.8 percent of the drilling operations of the Glavvostokneftedobycha Trust. New types of turbodrills are being used in exploratory drilling. They are able to drill bore holes 8 to 12 inches in diameter, and over. Although operating conditions are becoming more difficult with increasing depths, the management has failed to put the necessary effort into solving the problem of turbodrill operation and repair. An investigation of the Kuybyshevneft', Bashneft', and Chkalovnefterazvedka

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93-4-1/20

Advanced Turbine Drilling Methods Must Find Wider Application. (Contd).

enterprises has revealed that the quality of turbodrill maintenance work is grossly inadequate. As a result, life of the turbodrills is being greatly reduced. A table, which is included in the text, gives data on the life of turbodrills used by different enterprises. For example, turbodrill life at one of the Tuymazaburneft' drilling units was 40 to 60 hours before 1956. Today it is 18 hours, having been shortened by improper operating practices and faulty repair work. In many cases the manufacturing plants deliver equipment with obvious imperfections, while in other cases breaks occur in certain parts as a result of poor heat treatment. Among the plants producing defective parts is the "Borets" plant (affiliated with Glavneftemash) and the Petrov plant (located in Stalingrad). Despite the efforts of the VNIIBurneft', the Sverdlovsk and Leningrad rubber plants have failed to standardize their production of petroleum-resis-

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93-4-1/20

Advanced Turbine Drilling Methods Must Find Wider Application. (Contd).

torque wrenches. Another problem is turbodrill transportation. There are no trucks for this purpose. As a result turbodrills are either dragged along the ground, or transported on equipment designed for the transportation of pipes. Because of poor storage conditions (e.g., at the Kuybyshevneft', the Bashneft'), equipment and parts show premature deterioration, a fact for which one should blame the chief drilling engineers (e.g., Il'in, Trifonov, Mironov) and their co-workers. The log system for turbodrills which was set up in 1952 should be replaced by a new system based on recent findings. The new pay system (based on piece work) which has been introduced by the Tatburneft' Trust, should be wider adopted by repair shops. Turbodrill life can also be extended by the use of proper washing fluids and filtering equipment.

Card 4/4

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

burovykh)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye Khozyaystvo. 1957³⁵ № 5. pp. 4-6 (USSR)

93-5-2/19

To Organize a Continuous Supply of Materials and Equipment (Cont.)

above set time limits, payroll, etc. The comparison shows that the Buguruslan supply office is more efficient even though it lacks certain facilities possessed by other enterprises. This is attributed to the initiative of, and proper application of experience by the Buguruslan office. In Table 2 the author compares to the time lost (and its causes) by three different drilling enterprises, two of which were supplied by the Mukhanovo supply base. The author states that the enterprises supplied by the Mukhanovo base are less efficient due to the supply system. The Buguruslan supply office owes its efficiency to a supply system based on strict adherence to a delivery schedule, observed by the drillers and supply personnel. In conclusion the author states that the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry should see to it that the whole supply system, charged with supplying materials to the drilling and production enterprises, is thoroughly reorganized.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

NURSHANOV V A

NURSHANOV, V.A.

Greater attention to combating difficulties in drilling wells in
the Ural and Volga regions. Neft. khoz. 35 no.8:8-13 Ag '57.
(Ural Mountain region--Oil well drilling) (MIRA 10:11)

А.У.А. ХАНОВ, В.А.
~~NURSHANOV, V.A.~~

Speed up the changeover of derrick assembling to industrial methods.
Neft. khoz. 35 no.9:8-14 3 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Oil well drilling)

NURTAKANOV, N.; KIM, O.V.

Industrial testing of the OMXT unit in the Karaganda Basin.
Nauch. trudy KNIPI no.14:151-158 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

SOTIRIADI, K.A.; NURTAYEV, S.N.

Jurassic carbonate formations in southwestern spurs of the Gissar
Range and Bukhara-Karshi area. Trudy GNIGNI no.35:27-35 '61.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Gissar Range--Rocks, Carbonate)
(Uzbekistan--Rocks, Carbonate)

KAPUSTYANSKIY, I. D. (Tashkent); NURTAYEV, S. N. (Tashkent)

Petrified wood. Priroda 52 no.1:24 '63. (MIRA 16:1)

(Kysyl Kum--Petrified forests)

NURTAYEV, S.N.

Lithological characteristics of Cretaceous carbonate formations
in the southwestern spurs of the Gissar Range. Nauch. trudy
TashGU no.256 Geol. nauki no.22:161-164 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

L 26060-66 ENT(M)/ENP(J) RM

ACC NR: AP5025129

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/65/035/010/1817/1819

AUTHOR: Kamay, Gil'm; Tsivunin, V. S.; Nurtidinov, S. Kh.

ORG: None

TITLE: On obtaining dichloro anhydride of Beta, Beta-dimethyl-vinylphosphonic acid and some of its derivatives

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 35, no. 10, 1965, 1817-1819

TOPIC TAGS: ^{organic}phosphorus compound, phosphorus chloride, phosphorus, hydrocarbon, antimony, nonmetallic organic derivative, ester, phosphonic acid

ABSTRACT: It was indicated that in the case of decomposition of the phosphorus pentachloride complex with unsaturated hydrocarbons by elemental phosphorus (white) it was possible to obtain acid chlorides of phosphonous acids. The complex $(\text{RPCl}_2)^+(\text{AlCl}_4)^-$ was reduced by antimony. The product of the reaction of isobutylene with phosphorus pentachloride can be decomposed by antimony. Derivatives are obtained from the latter: diethyl ester of β, β -dimethylvinylphosphonic acid, diethyl ester of β, β -dimethylvinylthiophosphonic, ethyl ester

Card 1/2

UDC: 546.185.131+547.
538:547.26'118

L 26060-66

ACC NR: AP5025129

of ethyl-*S,S*-dimethylvinylphosphonic and ethyl *RS*-dichlorovinyl ester of
S,S-dimethylvinylphosphonic acids.

SUB CODE: 07 ⁰⁷ SUBM DATE: 16Oct64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2 *plw*

ACC NR: AP6033178

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/010/1827/1830

AUTHOR: Tsivunin, V. S.; Kamay, G. Kh.; Nurtdinov, S. Kh.

ORG: none

TITLE: Reactions of diethylchlorophosphine with derivatives of α, β -unsaturated acids

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 10, 1966, 1827-1830

TOPIC TAGS: alkylphosphinylpropionic acid ester, ~~diethylphosphine~~
~~diethylphosphine~~ acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, organic phosphorus compound

ABSTRACT: Diethylchlorophosphine reacts with unsaturated acids (crotonic, acrylic, and methacrylic) and their chlorides in heptane at -15 to -20°C to form the corresponding adducts. Decomposition with alcohols of the adducts from crotonic acid (or its chloride) and diethylchlorophosphine at 60—70°C gave the corresponding esters shown in Table 1.

Card 1/4

UDC: 546.181.1+547.39:547.393.3

ACC NR: AP6033178

Table 1. Esters of β -methyl- β -diethylphosphenyl-propionic acid

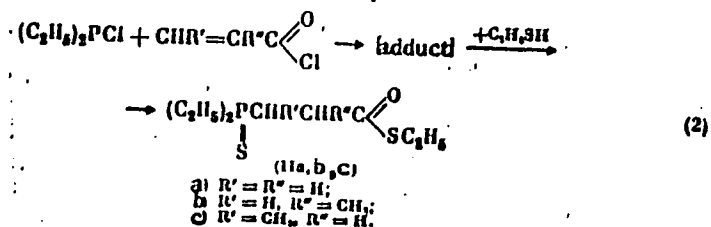
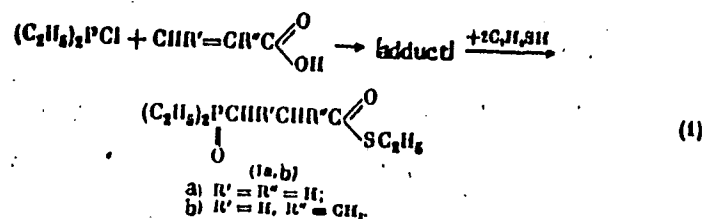


Compound no.	R	Yield (%)	bp (p in mm)	d ₄ ²⁰	n _D ²⁰	Mn _D		Found % P	Formula	Calc'd % P
						Found	Calc'd			
I	CH ₃	48	144-146°(2)	1.0740	1.4721	53.80	54.04	14.84, 15.85	C ₉ H ₁₉ O ₃ P	15.02
II	C ₂ H ₅	41	158-159(4)	1.0480	1.4698	58.60	58.65	13.49, 13.79	C ₁₀ H ₂₁ O ₃ P	14.07
III	C ₃ H ₇	54	163-165(3)	1.0280	1.4685	63.27	63.27	13.60, 13.75	C ₁₁ H ₂₃ O ₃ P	13.22
IV	C ₄ H ₉	54	182-184 (4.5)	1.0160	1.4650	67.51	67.89	12.17, 12.87	C ₁₃ H ₂₅ O ₃ P	12.47
V	C ₆ H ₁₁	48	188-190(5)	1.0120	1.4630	72.44	72.51	11.90, 11.67	C ₁₅ H ₂₇ O ₃ P	11.89

Decomposition of the adducts with ethylmercaptan proceeds in two ways:

Card 2/4

ACC NR: AP6033178



to form Ia and Ib or IIa, IIb, and IIc, which are given in Table 2.
Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [W.A. 50]

Card 3/4